

The Rutland Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1873.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

DAILY—Per month, \$1.00
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 One year, \$10.00
 WEEKLY—Three months, \$1.00
 Six months, \$5.00
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 Address GLOBE PAPER CO., Rutland, Vt.

"The American Indian Aid Association," which they style themselves, have published a long letter attacking General Jeff C. Davis, for his course in the Modoc campaign, and in order to make their invective intensely satirical, they style him "Judge" Davis. The burden of their argument is, that inasmuch as General Canby was accompanied by eight hundred of six, armed soldiers, Captain Jack and company were morally, religiously, legally and internationally justified in the massacre. The conclusion of the whole matter is a request to the President to "declare a general amnesty to the Modocs." We trust that such a declaration from the President will be unnecessary, as by the sentence of the military commission, if carried out as it should be, a large number of the Modocs will receive a "general amnesty," so far as to remove them from all future punishment by the general government or any citizen thereof.

VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The "conservative party" of Virginia is composed, mainly, of old democrats. Virginia was the home of those who were called, in other days, "strict constructionists" of the constitution, and the democratic party of that state was the embodiment and representative of these "strict constructionists." From them, the old democratic party of the country took its ideas upon this subject, and used the language of Virginia democratic resolutions with which to declare their principles in opposition to the powers granted to, or withheld from, the general government. Let us see what is their record upon the subject of internal improvements. The democratic national convention, which assembled in Baltimore, in 1840, and nominated Martin Van Buren for re-election as President of the United States—to go no further back resolved upon this subject. The resolution was almost an exact reproduction of the repeated, unanimous resolves of the Virginia democrats upon the same subject, and was adopted by an unanimous vote of the representatives of the national democracy, in convention assembled. After declaring that the federal government was one of limited powers, that the constitution should be strictly construed, "and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful powers," they emphatically and unanimously resolve, in the second "plank of their platform," "that the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements." This doctrine, in the same identical words, was reaffirmed in 1844, 1848, 1852 and 1856, and reiterated by both wings of the party in 1860. In 1864, and since that time, other issues have occupied the attention of the country, and this "plank" has been left out of the quadrennial "platforms," to give place to others declaring, in 1864, that the war was a failure and for "peace at any price," and in 1868 and 1872, to the announcement that the policy of the party had been all wrong in reference to the treatment of the rebellion, the abolition of slavery, universal suffrage, civil rights, etc.

We do not propose to consider the question of internal improvements, or the constitutional right or power of the general government to engage therein. We have our views on the subject, and will, at the proper time, express them. Since 1840, there has nothing occurred to change the principles of individuals or parties in reference to the constitutional question involved therein. So far as internal improvements are concerned, the constitution is the same now that it has always been. If the federal government had no power in 1840, under the constitution, to enter upon a system of internal improvements it has no such power now. The constitution has not changed, no new light has been obtained, neither have there been any judicial decisions upon the subject, since the democrats, either in national convention or in a Virginia state convention, declared the principle embraced in the resolution quoted. If the announcement was correct as a matter of law, constitutional construction or policy, in all these years, it is equally true now. There is no escaping this fact. Bearing this in mind, as also, that this has been the repeated and unanimous declaration of Virginia democrats, as well as those of the nation, and the further fact that the "conservative party" of Virginia is, in reality, the old democratic party of that state, and that they are, beyond all question or doubt, the moving, controlling power therein, how shall we view the unanimous declaration of these same democrats, or conservatives, made in convention, at Richmond, Thursday? The fourth resolution reads, as follows: "That the interests of a large section of this Union, no less than those of Virginia, demand the speedy enlargement and completion of the great James river and Kanawha water line, that should connect the waters of the Ohio with those of the Chesapeake, affording to the trading population of the west cheap transportation of their products to the points of shipment, and markets of trade in the east." The completion by the government of "this great design by George Washington" would be an additional bond of union between the communities whose products and commodities would pass over the line of the great national work. If this resolution is a true declaration of constitutional power, then Virginia democrats and their brethren throughout the country have endeavored to deceive the people heretofore. The true explanation, however, is to be found in selfishness, greed and a desire for power. Virginia would be greatly benefited by the completion of this work, and much more so, if it could be accomplished without appreciable cost to her people. It is, moreover, a confession that they have been wrong in the past, a bid for votes, and the inauguration of a dangerous system—the working out of ends which ought to be accomplished by individual enterprise—whereby all the funds are again to be growing out of subsidies are again to be laid loose upon the country, and the employment of a large number of contractors, workmen, etc., made necessary on the part of the government, increasing the power of the general government, and rendering, if they should so determine to do, their control over elections almost absolute in certain localities.

A NEEDLESS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

At the last session of Congress, a joint committee, of which Senator Morton, of Indiana, is chairman, was appointed to examine into the various constitutional amendments submitted in reference to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and to report a plan for the consideration of the next Congress, whereby the alleged cumbersome methods of the present system may be remedied, and a full, fair and free expression of the popular will may be obtained, and at the same time, the voice of the smaller states may not be crushed and overpowered by the large preponderance of votes in the larger states. Senator Morton has, since the adjournment of Congress, devoted a large proportion of his time to the consideration of this subject, has called a meeting of the committee to be held in New York, during the month of October, and has, in the meanwhile, prepared, for presentation to the committee, all the numerous "schemes" heretofore proposed, and has, also, for the same purpose, provided himself with the views of different American statesmen upon the subject, "from the beginning of this century to the present time." In addition to this, as a telegram informs us, he has gathered together, with the like object, "the writings of distinguished Englishmen." What "distinguished Englishmen" have to do with the method of electing President and Vice President of the United States, how their "writings" can throw any light upon the matter, or that the committee or the people of this country, care about "distinguished Englishmen" or their "writings" upon this subject, it is difficult to conceive. It is sufficient to say, that if these "distinguished Englishmen" are better informed upon this subject than they are, generally, upon American politics, constitutional law, or geography, or if they are as profoundly ignorant of the subject as some of our Vermont editors—even those who have been lawyers are of our chancery system, then their "writings" will afford a vast fund of amusement to the committee, and relieve the tedium of their more serious inquiries and labors.

A Washington dispatch, published Monday morning, says that "the Senator is in favor of devising a plan, which will enable the President to vote directly for President and Vice-President, or of the election of electors by districts instead of states." Reserving, for some future time, the consideration of the proposition to elect electors by a direct vote of the people, we have a word to say in reference to choosing electors by districts instead of by states. A careful examination of election returns will disclose the fact that an election by districts never would have changed the result from that actually obtained in voting by states, except in one possible case: and this possible exception rests entirely on speculation and hypothesis. In that case—we refer to the appointment of electors in New York in 1824—it is claimed that an election by congressional districts would have resulted in making Henry Clay, instead of William H. Crawford, of Georgia, one of the candidates from whom the national House of Representatives were, by the provisions of the constitution, to make choice of a President. That careful observer, distinguished statesman, and accurate historian, James D. Hammon, in his political history of New York, expresses his opinion that the result would have been the election of Henry Clay instead of John Quincy Adams, and says "what a mighty difference it would have made in the political fortunes of the politicians of the United States! Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Forsyth, and Mr. Calhoun will bear me out in saying, that in such an event General Jackson would never have been President of the United States." This, however, as we have said, is all speculation, and rests on position and hypothesis, as far as elections by districts are concerned. As the electors were chosen by the legislature—a legislature selected without regard to the presidential election—and no popular vote taken in the state, either before or after, in such proximity, that it could be ascertained what difference, if any, would have resulted from the adoption of one or the other of the modes.

If it is desired that a President shall be elected through electors chosen by congressional districts, or other districts, rather than by the people of the state at large, there is no necessity for a constitutional amendment for that purpose. The matter is now under the control of the several states, and one or more, or all, can elect by districts if they desire. The only provision of the constitution upon the subject is contained in the first section of the second article thereof, which provides that "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled to in Congress." There is a further provision, in the same section and article, that Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, which shall be the same throughout the United States; under which, at a comparatively recent date, the present day of election was designated as the "time," although in the case of Louisiana, another day—whether rightfully or wrongfully—will not stop to inquire—has since been appointed for that state. The practical construction of the constitutional clause quoted has been such that, in some of the states, electors were selected by districts, with the exception, as it were, of the Senators—who were chosen upon a general ticket. The matter being now solely and entirely in the control of the several states, it is difficult to see how a system of election by districts can be procured through a constitutional amendment. The assent of three-fourths of the states would be necessary to make any such amendment valid, or of binding force, and the same states have now full and ample power to so appoint electors. If they will not now, with full and ample power in their hands, to direct, how can it be hoped that they will do so through a constitutional amendment? We are aware that it may be said, that in the one case three-fourths would bind the whole, while in the other they could affect only themselves; but the answer to this is, that the lesser number would follow the example of the greater. It is but a few years ago that four systems were in vogue in different states for the choice of electors, namely: by the legislature, by general ticket, by districts, and a choice of electors at large by the legislature while the "district electors," as they were called, were chosen by the people of the several districts. A uniformity was finally produced by separate state action, without resort to a constitutional amendment. So in this case, we believe that if the people could be convinced of the necessity of the district system, the change could and would be brought about as surely and more speedily by separate state action than by an amendment to the constitution.

And A. Q. M. of United States Volunteers. Since the war he has been conspicuous in the militia organization of this state, and at the late combining of the militia forces into one regiment, he was appointed its colonel, which rank he now holds to the honor of himself and the State of Vermont. The Colonel was at the reunion as Aid-de-Camp to the General commanding, and was noticeable, as always, for his fine appearance when mounted.

OUR HONORED SOLDIERS.

A Continuation of the Record.

COL. FRANCIS V. RANDALL.

of Montpelier, was one of the old "war horses" of the Vermont troops throughout the war. He fought until there was nothing to conquer, when he returned to his native state and settled down, an honored and peace-loving citizen. He was noted, before the war, for his strong Democratic proclivities, one of that party's ablest champions in Vermont, and a bitter opponent of the anti-slavery movement. But the call "to arms" brought him at once to the front: politics were forgotten, his country was not. He was one of the first to enlist in the Second Vermont from Montpelier, and was elected captain of Company F, receiving his commission May 20, 1861. In the exploits of this regiment during the first year of its service he was one of the foremost, until Sept. 24, 1862, at the organization of the Thirteenth Regiment, he was elected its Colonel. In the history of the Second Vermont Brigade Colonel Randall is strongly identified, and his name and fame stand prominently in the foreground. His coolness and daring in the hour of peril was strikingly manifested at Gettysburg, when, at the head of his men, with his hat off and eye flashing, he urged them on, and at last captured two of the enemy's cannon, the only ones taken during the fight. The members of the Thirteenth honor his name as they admired his courage. At the expiration of the nine months term of service the Colonel returned to Montpelier, and at the next call for men, again responded, aiding greatly in organizing the 17th Regiment, of which he was made Colonel, Feb. 14, 1864. Through the years of service that this regiment rendered before the end of the war, Col. Randall was conspicuous, and returned home only when peace was declared.

As we have previously stated, owing to illness, the Colonel was unable to attend the reunion.

COL. CHARLES H. JOYCE.

of Rutland, is a gentleman whose name is well known and honored by the old veterans of the Second Vermont. He enlisted from Northfield and received the commission of Major of the Second Vermont, June 6th, 1861, being its first Major. He served faithfully in that position until May 21st, 1862, when he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. In that capacity he distinguished himself upon many a battle field and endeavored himself to the hearts of all his men. Unfortunately his health failed him and he was obliged to give up his command, to the regret of all, as well as himself. He resigned January 6th, 1863. Although his connection with the army was brief, in comparison with others, his army record is still bright in the memory of his old comrades and the state he served so well. In 1871 he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Vermont Legislature, and filled the responsible position with much dignity and credit. During the Presidential campaign of '72 and '73 Col. Joyce was in the front rank of speakers for General Grant, and did more good service in that line than any other man of Vermont. He was called to speak in all parts of New England and New York, and telling speeches all over Vermont, and also in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. His health has recently been not the best, but a short trip to the seashore has again recovered it, and he now holds a foremost rank among the members of the Rutland county bar.

MAJ. JOHN A. SALSBERY.

of Rutland, has the honor of being the originator of the late reunion and aided greatly to bring about its successful results. He was the battalion commander of Rutland county forces in the Third Brigade, and worked faithfully in the work of enlisting the soldiers and inspiring the men to be on hand at the gathering.

Major Salsbery entered the army as 1st Lieut. of Co. C, 10th Vt. Regiment, enlisting from Timmouh, and receiving his commission Aug. 5, 1862. He was promoted to Captain of Co. I, Nov. 8, 1862, and brevetted Major Oct. 19, 1864 for gallantry before Richmond, and in the Shenandoah Valley, where he proved himself a brave officer and a true soldier. He was raised to the rank of Major of the regiment, June 10, 1865.

At the battle of Cedar Creek the Major took command of the 87th Pennsylvania Regiment, and distinguished himself so much while in command that Governor Curtin, on being apprised of it, offered him the command of the 9th Vermont Regiment. This, however, the Major respectfully declined, preferring to remain with the old boys.

The Major was conspicuous during the last Presidential campaign as the chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee, and was elected one of the delegates from Vermont to the Cincinnati Convention, and there made Vice President of the Convention for Vermont. He is now a respected citizen of Rutland, and proprietor of the Central House in this village.

GEN. JAMES S. PECK.

of Montpelier, began his army life as 2nd Lieut. Co. I, 13th Vt. Regiment. He was promoted to Adjutant of that regiment Jan. 22, 1863, in which capacity he served until mustered out July 21st. He again enlisted into Co. E, 17th Regiment as private Dec. 28, 1863, serving in the ranks until April 12, 1864, when he was promoted to Adjutant of the regiment. On July 10, 1865 he was raised to the position of Major, retaining the same until the close of the war. In 1872 he was appointed Adjutant and Inspector-General of Vermont by the Governor in place of Gen. Wells, resigned, and at the Legislative election was chosen to that office for the present year.

COL. THEODORE S. PECK.

of Burlington, is one of the younger "veterans" of the late war, whose career in military matters is not yet completed. He commenced his military life as 2d Lieut. of Co. C, 9th Vt. regiment, receiving his commission Jan. 8, 1863, at the age of twenty. He was promoted to 1st Lieut. Co. H, June 10, 1864. In this position he was soon known as a brave and dashing officer, well posted in military tactics and a favorite with his men. The government soon recognized these qualities and on March 11, 1865, he was promoted to Capt.

of Rutland, began his career in the army as quartermaster of the 3d Vermont regiment, enlisting from Cavendish, and receiving his commission June 19, 1861. He was promoted to Major of the 5th Vermont Sept. 25, 1861, to succeed General L. A. Grant. He served in this position until July 14, 1862, when he resigned and returned home. Upon the organization of the 15th Vermont regiment of nine months men he was elected its Colonel. In commanding this regiment he won considerable distinction, was honored and respected by his men, and mustered out with the regiment August 25, 1863. He then took up his residence in Rutland, where he now resides. He was elected to the state legislature from Rutland in 1867, and '68, and made a capable and valued legislator.

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COL. CHARLES DILLINGER.

began his military life as Captain of Co. D, 2d Vermont regiment, enlisting from his native town of Waterbury, and receiving his commission May 22, 1861. On the organization of the 8th regiment he was elected its major, Jan. 19, 1862, and accepted the position. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment Dec. 34, 1862, serving with distinction for one year, when he resigned and engaged in business in the city of New Orleans, where he now resides an honored and wealthy citizen. To the regret of many he was not at the reunion.

COL. WILLIAM T. NICHOLS.

won his army title as Colonel of the 14th Vermont regiment, in which command he served bravely at the battle of Gettysburg, and won many encomiums from his own men as well as others high in rank. He was mustered out of service with his regiment, July 30, 1863, and returned to his home in Rutland, and to the practice of law. He had already become widely known as an attorney of marked ability, had been State Attorney in 1858 and 1859, while as a legislator at the Capitol in 1861 and 1862 he was equally well and favorably known as a man of much ability. He was elected State Senator from Rutland county in 1863, and was counted one of its leaders in learning and legislative wisdom. In 1867 he removed to Chicago, where he still remains, in successful practice of his profession. He has one of the loveliest residences to be found in the suburbs of that city, at Maywood, on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad.

COL. KITTREDGE HASKINS.

of Brattleboro, helped on the good work for the reunion in his own vigorous and able style. He was the commander of the 2d battalion, 4th brigade, and brought one of the largest delegations of any to the reunion. Col. Haskins is, perhaps, hardly so well known as a soldier as he is as a lawyer and a man. He was first Lieutenant of Company I, 16th Vermont regiment, receiving his commission September 20, 1862, and remaining in that position until his resignation, March 19, 1863. He was then appointed Colonel upon the staff of Governor Stewart, by which honorary title he is well known. In the legislature of 1872, as representative from Brattleboro, he made his mark as an able debater and vigorous legislative worker.

CAPT. BOND H. STANT.

of Burlington, although not at the reunion owing to a disease of one of his family, was identified in its arrangements and aided materially in the advancement of its objects. He went into the army as second lieutenant of Co. H, 3d Vermont Regiment, enlisting from Franklin, and receiving his commission June 3, 1861. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant Nov. 7, 1861, and on Sept. 22, 1862, received the commission of captain. This position he held until May 19, 1863, when he resigned, and on Nov. 23, 1863, was appointed captain in command of the Third Vermont Battery. Here he displayed eminent fitness for military life, served faithfully until mustered out June 15, 1865. He shortly afterwards moved to Burlington and entered into the practice of law. He has been elected States Attorney for Chittenden county and is now City Attorney of Burlington.

We are forced to leave the remainder of the interesting record until a future time.

COL. EDWIN S. STOWELL.

of Cornwell entered the army as Captain of Company F, 5th Vermont regiment, receiving his commission Sept. 4, 1861. He was promoted to Major of the 9th Vermont regiment, June 21, 1862, in which position he served faithfully until again promoted, March 30, 1863, to Lieutenant-Colonel. He resigned his command May 11, 1863, and returned home. Col. Stowell is well known as the principal agriculturist in the state; has been Director of the State Agricultural Society for some years, and is now president of the Addison county society. He is probably the largest sheep-grower in Western Vermont, having a large and profitable business in that branch of stock. His general face was noticed in Rutland during reunion week.

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of the camp, long after midnight of Thursday, Gen. Devens and Judge J. H. Chase and Judge Poland were sent for and responded to the call of the veterans, making some brief and capital speeches to the boys. The hotels and houses of the place have been continuously surrounded by the musical organizations connected with the reunion. Henry Clark, of the *Globe*, made about a dozen special reports, and the whole of which his lively newspaper has been complemented. His speech this morning in response to the question City Band, contained some first-rate hits on its personnel, which were enjoyed by the boys and the veterans from Burlington who heard it.

Brig. Gen. G. L. Kinsler, the efficient and untiring Quartermaster-General of the reunion forces, while dashing down the track, just before the review on Thursday, fell off his horse, and landed on the partially smothered delight of his old friends and comrades of the Twelfth Vermont. He could not have been seriously hurt, as we notice he is as convalescent as to have cleared Camp Doubleday of tents, camp and garrison equipment, etc., before 3 p. m. of the 10th inst. He is interested on an account of the casualty and a *critique* on the General's heroism, which, it is understood, will appear in the next number of the <